NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1864.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Retirement of Gen. Meade from the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Sale of Surplus Treasury Gold to be An

thorized by the House,

rely to gratify the bare ambition of unworthy favorities of President, were sufficient to stamp the whole policy with ademantion. If it were not for the persistent efforts to blemantion. If it were not for the persistent efforts to bught back by loyal men, and thus a great moral power uid be employed against the rebellion. If it was the institution of stavery has been proven to the season of the residence of Southern eight and a means of prolonging the war, it follows, as a situary necessity, that we have fight to remove it. We have the season of the prolonging the war, it follows, as a littery necessity, that we have fight to remove it. We have the season of the prolonging the war, it follows, as a littery necessity, that we have each cause which has brought on us our present the reduction, issued proclamations declarated the season of the prolonging the war, but the residence of the belighterent right. If such promotions could be issued then, who not now? The President makes the supreme military head of the Army of the thou, and the constitution imposes upon him the responsity of conducting the war, prescribing no restrictions, but were the process of the belightered to be a support of his sistion. God, he said, has opened the door to four military of slaves and enabled them to waik in the light of library of the support of the sisting of the reduce of the process of such an one would become a hissing and reproach, the me of such an one would become a hissing and reproach of his name would be clothed with infamy. By the hones, always of this country must become free, and the effect the proclamation cannot be reversed. The parchement we be desired him to be desired by and the

ar, Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, said he was tired of hearing such

Ox, (opp.) of Ohio, said he was tired of hearing such uttered here to a slim house, me one reminded Mr. Cox that the speech to which he tend was from a democrat.

Cox replied that Mr. Dumont was a renegade demoat. He then referred to gentlemen coming here like bloys and rehearsing the slang and train picked up in the week, and sending it to the country as grand hes, it was farce. The same old stuff was reiterated what he wrote when he was a boy. It did not prove he favored the political and social condition of the b. None but an idiot or a fool would draw such a usion.

HOLMAN controverted that point; but—
GRIMMELL said Mr. Holman belonged to a very small, the war democrats; not so with the larger portion of . He briefly spoke in derogation of General McCleicho, with his democratic friends, were leagued with ry, and would go down to hell.

e committee rose, and the House, at five o'clock, ad-

Committee in Boston,

this morning, and were escorted to the Revere House by a committee of citizens, where rooms were engaged for

Nava! Affairs and the Congressional gentlemen accompa

the company did not separate until near midnight.

Arrived, steamer St. Louis, from Panama.

News from California.

Sailed, steamer Orizaba, for Panama, with \$770,000 in

treasure for England, and \$286,000 for New York and 512

passengers Also sailed, bark Astrea, for Hong Kong, with \$300,000 in treasure, and ship Lady Washington, for

Exchange is unsettled. Atlantic currency bills, opening

rate 55 a 57 premium for gold in New York. About noen telegrams announced a decline in gold, when currency bills roled at 50 a 52. Coin bills were 5 a 6 premium.

Telegraphic transfers of coin to New York, 6 a 7 per cent Bankers' sterling, 48 a 48 1/4; legal tenders, 61 a 61 1/4.

The market for most of the staple goods is feverish lobbers are at a loss how to operate in the present un

Exchanges are coupled with anxiety concerning the

weather and the probable effect of the drought upon gold

The Territorial Convention held in this city yesterday slected six deegates to the National Convention to be

held in Baltimore in June next. Resolutions endorsing

the administration were adopted, pledging the co

Congress to pass an enabling act providing for the organi-

zation of a State government and for the admission of

Accident on the Camden and Amboy

An accident eccurred on the Camden and Amboy Rail

rend, at Ciarksville station, near Trenton, yesterday afternoon, on the half-past two o'clock train from Wash-

three passenger cars ran off the track. One passenger

was slightly injured. A brakeman was also injured. The

General Logan Declines to be a Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

A prom inent army officer writes to a friend in Illinois that General Logan is unwilling to become a candidate for Governor of that State, and expresses the carrest hope that the loyal voters of Illinois will unite, without reference to former party ties, upon a ticket made up of

unconditional Unionists, who favor the vigorous prosecu-tion of the war until the final overthrow of rebellion and

Chase of a Blockade Runner.

The brig Wappoo, Dolan, from Matanzas, arrived here

this morning. She reports that on the 3d inst., in latitude

32 58, longitude 76 20, saw a bark-rigged United States

gunboat chasing and firing at a steamer, apparently a

blockade runner. Spoken March 4, the brig Paragon, from Also arrived, steamer United Kingdom, Barnes, from

PERIADELPHIA, March 12, 1884.
Captain Theodore Reed, of Philadelphia, who was

under pretence of violating the State laws regarding

The Gas House at Honesdale, Pa., Blown Up-Two Persons Seriously Injured. The gas house was blown up at nine o'clock this morn

ing, and ma total loss, there being no insurance. Two

Movements of General Grant.

train from Washington. He changed cars at the Relay House, and proceeded West.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1864.

to day. The vessels were taken into rebel waters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1864.

Sr. Louis, March 12, 1864.

PORTLAND, Me., March 12, 1864.

Colorado into the Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12, 1864.

reed to put through without delay Senator man's joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of

There is no foundation for the statement in regard t arrival of Mr. Dayton's son with important despatches nd for the absurd rumors built on this supposed fact.

oin, from the 25th of February, with the exception of Neustadt and the islands of Alsen and Arroe, and such

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE TERRITORIES

The Post Office Department has just concluded contract er far off Territories. Among them is one providing t from the 1st of July next the mails shall be carried t Lake City, Utah Territory, by the way of Boise City Portland, Oregon. This saves twelve hundred miles of ant mail service is let to Ben Halfiday, at \$156,000 awarded Mr. E. S. Alford, commencing at Fort Hall ersecting the Walla Walla route at that point.

THE STRAMER PETERHOFF SUNK. te United States steamers Monticello and Peterhoff coled on the 6th inst., off Cape Fear, and the Peterhoff we not yet been received. THE TOBACCO TAX.

propose to increase the tax on manufactured sobacco fifty

of is entertained that the next party attempting the

Canarala Enviside, Smith, McCook and, Cristenden

Navy Department has received information o on by the Grand Guif, off Wilmington, North The Mary Ann is a new sidewhee June, 1863. She is reported to be a faster vessel than

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARY ANN.

n has been running the blockade on the coast Florida, sailing from Havana. The commander of the bark Roebnck, on blockade duty Indian River Inlet, writes to the Navy Department,

previous he captured the British sloop Two Brothers, from Na wan, bound to Dixie, laden with sait, liquor and mails.

Quincy A. Hooper, commanding the United States steamer Clyde, off Key West, writes that on the 20th Suwance river, for the purpose of capturing a quantity of which was put on board the Clyde and sent to Key West THE UNION PRISONERS ON BELLE ISLE.

at Richmond, states that the number of deaths among the Union prisoners on Beile Islo reported have been greatly maggerated. He was afforded opportunities of personally myestigating the matter by the rebel authorities, and inted the graves in the burying ground on the island where all the prisoners who died on the island, where all the prisoners who died on the island were buried, and found the number from June 1 to November 1 was seventy-eight; from November to January twenty two and from January to January, twenty two, and from Janua-to February, fifteen. The prisoners on the and their rations have been insufficient in quantity and poor in quality, but not so much as to lead to starvation-

THE SOLDIERS IN THE NORTHERN HOSPITALS. The Military Commission, composed of Lieutenant Colo-nel Lathrep, Surgeon Stuckiey and Captain Benkhart. have returned from a tour of examination of the Northern and Western hospitals. As the result of their investiga-tions, several thousand soldiers fit for duty have been re-turned to their regiments. The Commission is expected soon to visit the hospitals in the South on a similar errand.

Of one thousand seven hundred and eighteen applic tions before the Casey Examining Board for commissions in negro regiments, seven hundred and eighty-four have

Donnelly, a notorious outlaw, of Loudon county, has been arrested in Alexandria, and sent to the Old Capi-tol. This guaritie has been a terror to the Union people of his vicinity during the winter, and it is believed he will be rigorously punished.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

ners, who seized three oyster vessels in Chesapeake bay

To-day has been set apart for speech making.

If. Hotsian, (opp.) of Ind., said, after three years of war, they were now brought face to face with the laune offered by the President as to the basis on which the Union shall be recognized ted. He denied that the President, either as Commander in Chief of the army and many or as a civil se Commander, in-Chief of the army and mavy or set a civil officer, has the power to fix the terms of reconstruction. It was his duty to execute and not make the laws not to assume all the functions of government, for it was reserved to Congress to admit new States and to grananted a republican form of government. The new State governments, seconding to the Fresident's idea, were to be composed to not less than one-tenth of the woters on the conditions prescribed by hisself. This was indeed a beautiful plan for perpetuating the grand old republic afful plan for perpetuating the grand old republic was also not the inniamental principles of government tending to the utter subversion of republican liberty. The bill respond to the plan of the plan of republican discreption of reconstruction, excluding the liantitudin of statery. Though this was objectionable, he would, if he had to THE PRESIDENCY.

Tammany Hall Platform Tammany on the War Path. The following is the Presidential platform recently adopted by the wed democrats of Tammauy Hall. When ratified by the Woods and the Albany Recency we shall let our readers know. Read it :-

ratified by the Woods and the Albany Recency we shall let our readers know. Read it:

We believe that the Union and the constitution can only be maintained by the exercise of superior force in overcoming this rebellion—that there can be no peaceful solution of this question of national existence except through successful war, or a shameful surrender to the demands of Southern treason.

The rebols officially declare in the recent address of the rebel Congress that they will not accept any conditions of peace except on the basis of separation, and that they would not willingly come back to the Union even if they might diotate their own terms. But it cannot be denied that rebel emissaries in our midst are endeavoring to create a division of sentiment at the North to encourage the South and to prevent that concentration and energetic unity of action among the Union men of the country so essential to an early and successful issue of our national struggle. Hence it is that the deceiful cry of peace is raised by those who are in sympathy with the South, and that secret councils are being held to discovrage the vigorous prosecution of the war, by which alone the Union can be restored.

Whatever may be said as to other nations, it cannot be denied that England has practically intervened on the side of the South from the inception of the rebellion. England has secretly equipped and fitted out the Alabama, Florida, and other ships of war, to prey on our commerce; she has violated our blockade and furnished arms and munitions to maintain the rebels in the field money to repienish their treasury, and sympathy for their cause. It is only by the last mail that we learn that she has set loose the Tuscaloosa.

We must be prepared, therefore, not only to overcome the rebellion of the South, but to resist the interference

cause. It is only by the last mail that we learn that she has set loose the Tuscaloosa.

We must be prepared, therefore, not only to overcome the rebellion of the South, but to resist the interference of any foreign Power whatever. The hour demands the utmost sacrifices which a patriot can make for his country. One of the most glorious results of the success of our war for the Union will be the opportunity it will afford to settle our heavy account with England.

We believe that there is but one side to this question before us—that honorable peace can only come from successful war, and that the time has arrived when temporizing with this question can no longer be permitted. National and material ruin must be accepted, or this war must go on with all our resources until the constitution which made the United States a nation is vindicated, and abroad.

cratic sentiments.

In this condition of the democratic party, we consider it to be our duty to protect in the name of its loyal members against the action of the recent Convention, and to openly and boldly proclaim the principles by which the Union democracy of this city and State are governed in this crisis of our country's affairs.

Tammany Hall has a pre-eminent right to speak for the democracy.

that he invored the political and social condition of the egro. None but an idito or a fool would draw such a conclusion.

The Charkman (Mr. Dawes) called Mr. Oox to order, and required him to observe the rules.

Mr. Oox said he would do so. But why did not the Chairman call the gentleman from Indiana to order for his gross personalities? Since he made his former speech he had received more proofs of the progress of miscogenation, and said such men as Cheever and Channing, who professed so much love for negroes, excluded them from their churches. Mr. Buss, toph, of Ohio, in a speech, spoke of the demogratic party administering the government for so many rears, alternative december to the election of an extension of the election of a sectional candidate by concentrated fanalicism, which sought to abridge the constitutional rights of the South. The President's plan of reconstruction was as anti-republican as it was absurd and impracticable.

Mr. Guinskill, (rep.) of Indea, noticed a remark which Mr. Cox had made concerning bim, namely, that he would express his astonishment at anything decent from him (Grinnell). He (Grinnell) never raised his arm to assault a man in his life; but he new repeiled, as a foul slander, the audacity and base remark of that member.

Mr. Holman, (opp.) of Ind., reminded Mr. Grinnell that Mr. Cox was not in his seat.

Mr. Holman, (app.) of Ind., reminded Mr. Grinnell that Mr. Grinnell and the healy like a coward.

Mr. Holman said the gentleman might not use such terms Tammany Hall has a pre-eminent right to speak for the democracy.

At the outbreak of the war, Tammany Hall promptly avowed its hostility to treason, equipped and sent forth a regiment of brave men, upon whose standard was inscribed its name, led by Colonel William D. Kennedy, a Sachem of the Tammany Society, and Chairman of its General Committee. Wherever these brave men have borne the flag of the country they have borne the standard of Tammany Hall. They have borne the moth with honor through the bloody battles of a three years' campaign.

With such a record, with such a creed, with such patriot sons—living and dead—Tammany Hall could not consistently or sincerely affiliate with a faction prepared in any contingency to surrender the national existence to national foes.

We do, therefore, in the name of the democracy of the

r. Grinnell said he knew unit, out use such terms in the a coward.

r. HOLMAN said the gentleman might not use such terms in. Gox were present.

r. Grinnell said the lance of Mr. Dumont had severely ted the gentleman from Ohio, who recently had appead in Brooklyn to support the speech of an apostate idean against Miss Dickenson. Mr. Grinnell said that Dumont had exposed the democratic renegates, and t was the sore point. They had opposed the soldiers in.

2. We balieve that the constitution has survived the rebellion, and that, although traitors have forfeited their lives to the governmen, the States live with all their

rebellion, and that, although trailors have forrested their rights unimpaired.

3. We believe that the only way to obtain an honorable peace is that down the rebellion, and that peace should be thus addured at the earliest possible moment.

4. We believe that slavery, as a subject of political agitation, has passed from the politics of this country; and that there should be but one party of the patriotic men of the land, devoted wholly to the restoration of the Union and the supremacy of the constitution, surrendering all subordinate issues. If the Union is saved every wrong can be righted—if the Union is lost—all is lost.

5. We believe that the want of statemanship—the military mismanagement—the idle and unconstitutional proclamations—the arbitrary, despoths and unnecessary arrests, and the gross and unprecedented corruptions of the present administration have unreasonably prolonged the war; caused military failures where success would otherwise have been certain exasperated the rebellion; weakened the power of the government; overwhelmed our people with taxation, and brought the nation to the verge of financial ruin.

6. We believe therefore, that the administration of Abraham Lincoln has proved incompetent and unequal to restoring the Union and cannot honorably end the war and secure a permanent peace.

7. We believe that the people demand a change of rulers; and that the democratic party of the Union, which has so long guided the nation in safety and prosperity, should be again entrusted with the administration of the government.

8. We believe that the next President should be selected at the Revere House to-night to the House Committee on were made by Governor Andrew, Hon. Mr. Rice, Hon. Mr. Rollins, of Missouri; Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and others. The dinner was a costly and elegant affair, and

8. We believe that the next President should be selected whe have exhibited warlike ability and practical states-manehip—such as Grant, McClellan, Hancock, Thomas, Sherman, and thers who might be named; and we be-lieve that those who have best served their country do-

serve her highest honors.

9. Finally, we believe that the time has arrived when the true men of the land should combine for the common cause of our imperilled country egainst the rebels in arms and their sympathizers in our midst, that all party considerations should be merged into the higher and holier cause of national existence. This maintained and secured, let party warfare go on; but in the face of the enemy let there be but one sentiment, one principle, one aspiration—that for uphoiding the constitution of our country—restoring national unity—and thus bringing to our unhappy land and divided people, by a vigorous prosecution of the war while war is a necessity, the inestimable blessings of a lasting peace.

And we do hereby adopt the following resolution as the first step to this end:—

Resolved, That we invite communication from such of our fellow citizens throughout the State as agree with us in sentiment, for the purpose of securing such action as shall be deemed necessary and proper for the united and hearty co-operation of the democratic party in support of those principles.

The indewing is the committee amounted to causing.

those principles.

The following is the committee appointed to consider the above address —

Ward
12—Thomas C Fields
13—Bartholomew Ward,
14—James Bayes,
15—George H. Purser,
16—Financel B Hart,
17—Charles G. Cernell,
18—John T. Hoffman,
19—Terence Farley,
20—Peter R. Sweeney,
21—John E Burrill, Jr.,
22—William Joyce. the above address.—
Ward.

1—John Fox.

2—William Miner,

3—E. M. Haggarty,

4—John Healy,

5—Christian E. Woodruff,

6—John Claney,

7—Edward J. Shandley,

8—Raiph Eogart,

9—William Dedge,

10—Elijah F. Purdy,

11—Charles E. Loew,

How President Lincoln Got the Indians

How President Lincoln Got the Indiana Nomination.

[From the Indianapolis Gazette (republicas).] It was the Mass Convention that did it, and the way it was done was this:—The Convention was organized by the appointment of a temporary chairman, who seems to have been in the secret of the intended movement, and scarcely had he taken his seat when a resolution was offered endorsing Governor Morton, whom all present were in favor of, and instructing the indiana delegation for Lincoln. The consequence was that to vote acainst one man was to oppose the other. This resolution the chairman hastily put, despite the attempt at project and explanation, and pronounced it carried without calling for the negative. Some one, seeing the trick, then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention from this State shall remain perfectly free and untrampelled to cast their votes for Freedom and Vice President as will at the time be most conducive to the welfare of the country and the nemor of the State.

This resolution the chairman refused to put.

The whole proceeding is thus characterized by the Gazette:—

"It was a most unfair and shameless trick, an outrage."

refle:— "It was a most unfair and shameless trick, an outrage

The Missouri Radical Convention

The Missouri Radical Committee for Missouri have issued the following call:

The members of the Radical Union Executive Committee for Missouri, appointed in Convention, at Jefferson City in September last, are requested to meet in St. Louis on the 23d day of the present month, for the purjose of making arrangements for a convention to nominate suitable candidates for the State offices to be filled in November next, and to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to secure the success of the freedom movement in Missouri.

JOHN H. LIGHTENER,

Chairman Executive Committee.

General Fremont.

[From the Washington Constitutional Union.]

From present indications it would appear that Fremont is to be the republican candidate for the Prestilency with the authority of the convention, if it can be obtained, or without it, if the nomination is refused him.

The machinery has already been put in operation in the several legislatures to force the prefersions of Lincoln before the convention, and the new state of the convention, and the new state of the prefersions. several legislatures to force the pretensions of Lincoln before the convention, and this power may be too g eat for the skill, activity and energy of the parisans of Fre mont. He is blessed, however, with having the most

devoted friends, who, zealous in their attachments, are determined on carrying out their purposes. They argue strongly and act energetically in favor of their candidate. They bring him forward as the original embodiment of abolition principles, first openly avowed as a dogma, that should govern the country, and maintain that he would travel a path of vigor and consistency, which is not to be found in the pusillanimity and vacillations of Lincoln. Besides, his friends in numbers make a large army, and by their strength, directed by a satute leaders, may succeed in counteracting the shallow manecuvering of the Lincoln managers in the convention.

[From the Pavenport (lowa) Democrat.]

The Davenport Democrat (German) hoists the name of John C. Fremont as the independent people's candidate, and remarks— GENERAL RUTLER'S DEPARTMENT. The steamer New York arrived last night from Point

The rebel General Fitzhugh Lee was sent up on this flag

The fog is so dense that the Norfolk boats have t

ment of Virginia and North Carolina, returned to day to

arrived, bringing the officers of the United States steam

Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington last Sunday by a collision

with the steamer Monticello; also the officers of the

The Kilpatrick Expedition.

THE REBEL CAVALRY DRIVEN FROM KING AND QUEEN.

General Butler sent a cavalry force, under Colonel &

Onderdonk and Colonel Spear, to King and Queen Court

House to deal with the citizens claiming to be non-com

Virginia cavalry, with citizens, one thousand two hon-

ired in all, were driven from their camp near Carroll-

Twenty prisoners were taken. The enemy was also

It is reported that Colonel Dahlgren's orderly, who es

caped and reached Washington in safety, confirms the

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

THE RECENT REBEL ADVANCE. General Ransom's brigade, it is now ascertained, con

stituted the force attacking our picket line, reported in my despatch of yesterday. The enemy did not come

GALLANTRY OF NEGRO CAVALRY. Two companies of Colonel Cole's colored cavalry, it appears, were surrounded by the enemy lying in ambush

waiting for them, when a third company went to their

the rear, and went in on foot, and right gallantly the

three companies fought. They cut their way through

was being made by these companies, the third being

held in reserve, and hence the ambush and attack. Gen.

the colored troops. No officers were killed; but three

were wounded-Captain Dollard and Lieutenants Dodge

cated in a manner which will be effectual if they fail to do right.

REV. MR. ARMSTRONO'S PULPIT FILED.

Rev. C. L. Woodworth, chaplain of the Iwenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the pulpit of the Presbyterian church caused by the deposition of its late paster, Rev. Dr. Armstrong. He preaches his first sermon on Sunday. I am stood that Gen. Eutic had one of the ministers of Portsmouth before him yesterday. Gentlemen of the white choker school, if they want to hold on to their pulpits in this department, however hesteroday they may be on questions of original sin, baptism, the resurrection, future rewards and punishment, and all that, must be orthodox on the subject of loyaity, or cff they go to hard labor on bleak sandy and scorching Hatterns or ostracism during the war within rebel lines and the cheerful certainty of conscription in the rebel army. As is well known, three dergymen have been sent from here and Portsmouth aircady, and there is a prospect of two others following in their footsteps unless they come up to the chaik line on the war question.

GENERAL GRARAM.

William Sheksner, who well to held horses and write.

General General General General fine on the war question.

General Granam.

William Shakspere, who usel to hold horses and write plays, intimates that there is not much in a name; by which, I suppose, he did not care what were the horses names he held, or those of the plays he wrote, provided the first stood still and the latter drew well. But I think he is wrong, and, actuated by this opinion, here correct an error I made yesterday, wherein I made mention of General Warren as commanding the gunboat lictlik in this department instead of Brigadier General Graham, which is the right name, and not only this, but the right man in the right place.

The storm still continues, and, with a dense fog on the river and bay, makes steamboat communication slow and somewhat dangerous. The boats between here and the Fortress have run out of all time to day.

The office of Captain of the Port at Fortress Monroe,

very important position, has lately been filled by General Butler, in a general order, by appointing Captain Andrew

sinsworth, Master of Transportation, thereto. Captain Alnaworth was a line officer in one of the Massachusetts

regiments, whom General Butler sent from Annapolis to

take possession of Fort Monroe in April, 1861, and has

ability. The appointment of Captain of the Port is well

bestowed and eminently deserved.

bestowed and eminently deserved.

Col. A. D. Streight left the Metropolitan Hotel yeater-day morating for Bath, in this State, and from whence he will proceed to his home in Indianapolis.

Capt. Alexander Hay and W. Serrill and wife, of Philadelphia; A. Pollar, of Washington, T. C. Weeks, of Eostow, G. W. Clark, of Sandy Hill; Ben. Field and A. Van Vechten, of Albany, J. Butterfield, of Utica, and J. C. Wright and wife, of Newark, are stopping at the Astor House.

General Elisha Harmon, of Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., who was killed a few days ago by a collision on the Cleveland and Eric Raifroad, was known as one of the first farmers in the country. He took the first prize as an agriculturalist at the World'shair, in 1861.

A young Englishman, with a large sear on his cheek.

A young Englishman, with a large scar on his check was accepted and sworn in as a recruit at New Haven, the other day, who was a soldier in the Orimea, and was one of the famous six hundred, immortalized by Tennyson, that made the charge at lataklava.

The marriage of Mr. Alexander H. Baring, M. P., eldest son of the Hon. Francis Paring, with the Hon. Leonora Caroline Digby, second daughter of Lord and Lady Light-took place on January 5 at St. James' church, Piccadilly, London.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11, 1864.

A large amount of grain and a number of mills

blockade runner Don, captured March 4 by the stear Pequot; the officers of the blockade runner Scotia, thre of her passengers, and Thomas Wallace, of the captured steamer Mary Ann. All the officers of the blockade run-

ners were turned over to the Provost Marshal.

patants who ambushed Colonel Dahlgren.

driven from the Court House.

store houses were burned.

of his body by the rebels.

a very short time.

All is quiet at Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12, 1884. ner Spaulding, from Beaufort 10th inst., has

Admiral Dablgren is still at Fortress Monroe.

of truce, to be exchanged.

made their usual trips to-day.

Lookout with six hundred privates and forty-five officers rebel prisoners. Three were taken ashore to the hospital having the smallpox. The New York sailed for City Point this afterno

on the property of the propert

Religious Intelligence.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

At St. John's Independent Methodist church, Fortyfirst street, near Sixth avenue, the Rev. Thomas Marsde past ten o'clock, and the Rev. R. H. Bourne, of the Pro testant Episcopal church, at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., will preach in the Fit

tieth street Presbyterian church, between Broadway and

The Rev. Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, will deliver the next sermon in the course of South church lectures, sec and series, in the South Baptist church, Twenty-fitt street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at half-pas seven o'clock. Subject—"Christian Uses of a Business

At the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church between First and Second avenues, the Praying Band Samuel Halsted, leader, will hold service at ten, three an

Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty first street, morning and evening. The text in the morning will be from the ninth chapter of Romans and thir

The Rev. C. C. Goss will deliver a discourse this even ng, at Hope Chapel, Broadway, to the sad and sorrowing, on the "Bright Side of Life," Children's meeting a three o'clerk.

W. H. Milburn will deliver another of the course of lectures on the "Farly History of Christianity," at Irving Hall, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Ignatius and Folycarp, the Apostolical Fathers."

The United States Christian Commission will hold a meeting in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington avenue, corner of East Thirtieth street, this evening. Addresses may be expected from Rev. George J. Mingins, Rev. George Bringherat, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng. Jr. Services will commence at half-past seven o'clock.

The Greenwich Reformed Protestant Dutch church

The Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the eighth discourse on "Hell: its Origin, History, Destiny," at the Historical Society's Building, Second avenue and Eleventh Street, at half past seven o'clock. Subject—"Is Hell a Lake of Fire and Brimstone?" Morning service at a quarter to eleven o'clock. Subject—"Christianity and Woman,"

At the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street-two blocks east of Broadway, there will be preaching by the pastor, Rev. James B. Funn, at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock. Evening subject—"Recognition in the Other World," being the last lecture on Pligrim's Progress. Sabbath school at nine and two o'clock. "Enemics" will be the subject of the discourse, at half-past seven o'clock, by the Rev. William Aivin Bartlett, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching in the morning at half-past ten o'clock. Sabbeth school at nine and half-past two o'clock.

The Rev. James Mathews, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Renef Association, No. 194 Broadway, at three o'clock P.M. The public are invited to attend.

The eleventh sermon in the series on Christian Union will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Dix , rector of Trinity church, this evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle—services commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

vices commencing at half-past seven o'clock.

At All saints' Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Heury and Scammel streets, services at half-past ten and half-past seven o'clock. The rector, the Rev. Samuel J. Cornellie, will preach morning and evening.

Divine services will be held in the chapel of Rutgers Institute. Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at half-past ten and half-past three o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach in the morning and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the afternoon.

At the Twentieth street Universalist church, near Sav.

were wounded—Captain Dollard and Lieutenants Dodge and McLew—none of them seriously. All is quiet now, and no further disturbances are auticipated. Colonel Lord, Second New York cavalry, commanding cavalry brigade, went to the assistance of the attacked party. A few hear Association, The public are controlled are controlled are controlled are controlled are controlled are controlled. The public are controlled are controlle At the Twentieth street Universalist church, near Seventh avenue, the Eev. E. G. Brooks will give his ninth sermon of the current series at three o'clock. Subject-WRuth, tho Woman." Morning sermon at half-past ten o'clock, commemorative of Rev. Thomas Starr King.

"le it possible or desirable to restore the Union as it was?" will be the subject of discussion at the People's meeting, at No. 187 Bowery. Discussion to commence at three o'clock in the afternoon. From two to three o'clock, "the Constitution of the United States—as it suf-

birs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak in the Polytechnic In-titute. Livingston street, near Court, Brooklyn, at three Clock. Subject chosen by the audience. The Rev. James Mathews, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, at three o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent suggests the importance of having a few pews in every church so constructed as to make them comfortable for invalids who cannot sit through the service. He thinks that many who greatly desire to hear, and specially need the comforts of the Gespel, would be carried to the house of worship if they could recline in such a place as to avoid the observation of the congregation.

To us it occurs that such avec.

section in the course that such a baser varied to the house of worship if they could recline in rough it occurs that such a sees must be extremely rare, and the modern contrivances or invalid or reclining chairs will enable one who desires it to occupy a retired situation in a church, and to hear the word without any great inconvenience. But we would hardly think it worth while to make permanent pews in the church for the few who would desire to use them. Still the suggestion is in teresting and worth considering.

By the way, if there were arrangements made for "sleeping news," would it not be a great accommodation to those who find it so inconvenient to rest during the serms while sitting up. They often let their heads tall forwards or backwards so suddedly as to alarm or amuse their neighbors, and the motion wakes them up with a jerk that is dangerous to the spinal column and the gravity of the place. A sleeping pew for this class of hearers would be a great comfort to them and a relief to others.— New Fork Observer.

A correspondent of the New York Ewangelist, writing from Saginaw Valley, Mich., says.—In 1850 there were four church organizations in the valley and not a church building—one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, two Methodist—employing three ministers. Now there are twenty-four—four Presbyterian churches and trustees, with prospacts of organizing more; three Episcopalian, with the prospect of one more; one Congregational, four Baptist, six Methodist, four Lutheran and two Cath-lic—employing twenty-one ministers. There are sixteen church buildings.

Bishop Soule has issued an order, dated at Nashville, February 2, calling a meeting of the St. Louis Confer-

Bishop Soule has insued an order, dated at Nashville, bebruary 2, calling a meeting of the St. Louis Confer-ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at St. Louis, on Wednesday, March 23.

It is forty five years since the organization of the Mi sionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The receipts of the first year were \$833. The year just close showed \$429,000, and the total receipts since the organization of the seciety \$5,280,000.

Dr. Newman, of the Weshington square Methodist piscopal church. New York, is about leaving for New rieans to reorganize the Methodist churches in that

Mrs. Boone, the wife of the Rev. Bishop Boone, of the Protestant, Episcopal church in China, died at Soes, while on her way to this country for the benefit of her health. She was burled at Suez, the service of the church being read by the British Consol. Mrs. Boone was a native of South Carolina. She was well known in this city.

Nine cardinally here.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

DEFARTURES.

LIVERFOOL—Steamship Etna—Mrs M Clark, Henry Haughton, Geo Tail, Mr Stuart, of Montreal, C E Burch as wile, of Phiasesubia; Many F Green and two children, Joi Fox, James Conley, at New York; Joseph Dumenburg, San Francisco, Thomas Turnbul, Joseph Dumenburg, San Francisco, Thomas Turnbul, of Phiaselphia; c Bland, Manuel N Soanes Mr Bouthbee, of Hamitton, Sime Cohen, G W Brockhitust R H Brewer, June U Ajudier, Kame, F C Bailey, Jules Bretting, A Thenes, Alfred Brow Wm Carter, Sylvester Broad, 8 Russlig, of New York; F 'Lasek, A Mirande, Miss Philp, Hugh Sweeney—and othe in the steerage.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Retreat of Longstreet's Army.

Louisville, March 12, 1864 to Richmond, and was mounting his entire force, and that the general impression at Knozville was that Longstreet had been ordered to North Carolina.

Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches. KNOXVILLE, March 1, 1864.

Early yesterday morning the rainy season set in with a vehemence and energy which promise swollen rivers and risen perceptibly, and in the smaller streams the rise is railroad communication to the east of us is limited to a our advancing army is therefore established at Flat creek, inseed of at Strawberry Plains, as heretofore. It is still raining in torrents as I write. The danger to bridges will not be confined, it is feared, to this vicinity. The new structure across the Tennessee at London for the work of the past six weeks will be all undone.

A SWISS IN THE REBEL RANES-COMMUNICATION PROM THE

a Swiss, was captured by our cavalry on the French Broad and confined here as a prisoner of war. His friends in Switzerland, learning of his incarceration, applied for his release through the Swiss Consul, who made a state-

in Switzerland, learning of his incarcesation, applied for his release through the Swiss Consul, who made a statement of the facts and presented the application to the Secretary of State. Mr. Seward transmitted the documents here, when a roply was returned, setting forth that the prisoner was captured with a number of other armed robels, and when taken admitted that he was a member of the First Louisiana (robel) cavalry. It is therefore obvious that he has forfeited the protection of the Swiss government, and his release can be effected only in the usual manner—by exchange.

MURDERS BY TENNESSEE UNION SOLDHERS.

Yesterday an old man, living four miles from the city, on the Marysville road, was murdered by Tennessee Union soldiers. He had been a prominent secessionist, but lately had taken the oath of allegiance, notwithstanding which a feeling of revenge still rankled in the hearts of a number of his old enemics, now Union soldiers in Tennessee regiments, who had suffered through his means, either directly or indirectly, during the robel reign of terror in this State. They went to his house in the darkness of early morning and endeavored to get him outside of its portule by various stratagems. They set fire to his carriage and stables, and linally made a violent assault upon the doors and windows with stanes and whatever missiles came to hand. In the greatest terror he setzed one of his children in his arms, and, girling out by the back door, sough to escapo and to conceal hingself in the woods. The light of the fire, however, revealed him, and the fiends shot him dead in his tracks, four builets entering his body. This is only one of several murders of this kind which have occurred within a sport time, the violins in all cases hemr robels, or quondam robels and their assassins Tennessee Union soldiers. The Provost times in all cases hemr robels, or quondam robels and their assassins Tennessee Union soldiers. The Provost times in all cases hemr robels, or quondam robels and their assassins Tennessee Union soldi

have taken the matter in hand, with sanguine hopes of ferreting out the perpetrators. Their fate will be the rope. The instigators of rebellion in Fast Tennesseemen few of them at least—are meeting with summary punishment for their treason, oppression and tyranuy.

GENERAL HASCALL, commanding a division of the Twenty third corps, goes North in a few days, on leavy of absence. General Hascall, to use a colloquial expression, is one of those long headed and clear sighted men so invaluable on the battle field, especially where, as in this instance, those qualities are united with personal bravery and cooliess. He fights rebeis as he has fought the copperhead press—no "squelches" them. We wish him a good time at home.

KNEXVILLE, March 4, 1864

back again to the vicin ity of Mossy creek, by reason of toon bridge at Strawberry Plains and for a time intercreek. At the same time the enemy's cavalry appeared in some force on our right flank, and as for a while it opportunity afforded and turn upon the advancing column, cut off from supplies and reinforcements by the swollen The position beyond Strawberry Plains is a peculiar one. The confluence of the French Broad and Holston forms the upper part of the letter Y, and in the angle above the junction our army was advancing. The rise of the river, however, placed that army in a predicament, destroying communication with the rear and interposing a deep stream on either link. The only practicable ford was on the French Broad, near the mouth of the Little Pigeon, and communication with the rear and interposing a deep stream on either flank. The only practicable for d was on the French Broad, near the mouth of the Little Pigeon, and our scouts brought in the alarming intelligence that that was guarded by a brigaic of rebel cavalry. However, the storm abated, the river commonced failing, and our engineer corps, with commendable energy, succeeded in reconstructing the pontoon bridge. The army in the meantime was failing back, but, the bridge being built and communication re-established, balted in the vicinity above mentioned. It may be well to say that the army was not menaced from the front, and, in fact, there are no indications that Longstreet meditated returning; but, in view of the circumstances, the movement was a necessary one, because, strategically, Longstreet would have not troops at a decided disadvantage.

Longstreet's movements, the movement was a necessary one, because, strategically, Longstreet would have the set of the report be true with regard to Longstreet—and it is as reliation as the majority of reports which reach ustince can be little doubt that he is preparing for a raid into either Kentucky or Ohlo. It into the former, his object is probably to sever Grant's communications via the Louisville Railroad, hoping from the celeracy of his command to get back into Virginia without molestation. But the more likely supposition is that he intends a visit to Ohlo. Hence the collection of pontoons at Wytheville, in Southwestern Virginia. Perhaps it might be well for the linkabitants of the Buckoye State to make arrangements for his reception.

THE SHEEL CAVALEY.

As to the cavalry bands on our link, their presence is inexplicable, unless Longstreet ordered them there to prevent a too rapid parsuit by our forces. Their position, if they remain where they are, will soon place them where retreat and safety can only be secured via the North Carolina mountains.

About one hundred of Forrest's cavalry have been still farther to the South. On Wednesday night about thirty

wildest reports provailed in a nacqueaco—one story being that Morgan had burned the bridge over the Haiwaseo river. The delay was occasioned by an accident.

Restoration of Texas to the Union.

MEETING OF THE TEXAS LOTAL LEAGUR AT NEW ORLEANS—SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HAMILTON, ETC. [From the New Orleans true Belta, Feb. 28.]

The Texas Union League of Louisiana met list evening at Lycem Hall, to listen to an address by General Hamilton, military governor of Texas. Gilmore's brass band was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music.

Governor Hamilton, in stating the object of the League, said that its chief design was, in its limited way, to aid in restoring Texas to the Union. From the circumstances of birth, personal interests and friendships, his position was a very embarrassing one. He was the last to detract from the merits of the South, abe had gathered all her energies, and had shown a patience and courage that had extorted admiration from her enemies.

He briefly reviewed the changes to which Louisiana had been subjected, from her carliest settlement to the present time; the blessings that had been her lot under the Union, and the distress and decelation brought by her secession. This noble old Commonwealth had rentire dupon the experiment of revolution, and had forcibly wrested away from the United States those rights of government to which she was justly entitled. Was this done by an actual majority of the people word at all, fle challenged any one to point out a single wrong committed by the central government. The mass of the people had not done this work, but they permitted it to be done, and have been derelict in day to the proof of the sation. Silence implicated them in the guilt of secession. But too many listened to the voice of the syren tempter, and would fair destroy the national authority because a certain man was elected to the Freshential chair. If the principle is correct that the majority rules, no minority has a right to rise in revelt against it. He may not be a man the most prominent in the

Ralirond Accident.

Rairond Accident.

A terrific collision occurred at Arderson, Ala., on the night of the 5th inst., between two trains on the Nashville and Chattaneoga Railroad, causing the death of five persons and fatally injuring one or two others. The train was set on fire from the stove and the broken lamps. Three ladies from itentsville and a solidier belonging to a Minnesota regiment perished in the burning car. Another lady died from injurios received, and many others were injured.

One of the Washington papers states that it became necessary on Friday to amputate the log of Secutor Bicks as a last expedient for saving his life. His disease is crysipelas, from which mertification was about to